

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

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THE WEEKLY HERALD, every Saturday, at 25 cents per copy, or 33 per cent. The European Edition is sent by mail, to any part of Great Britain, and to any part of the Continent, both to include the postage. VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE. Contributions, selected from any quarter, and of any length, will be received, and will be published, if they are particularly interesting, or if they are of a nature to be of service to the public. ALL LETTERS by mail, for Subscribers, or with advertisements, to be put in, or the postage will be charged from the money remitted. NO NOTICE taken of anonymous communications. Advertisements received every morning. JOB PRINTING executed with neatness, cheapness, and dispatch.

Volume XVI. No. 108.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ASTOR PLACE OPERA HOUSE—La Favorite.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—Wacouma—Grand Opera—Day of Reckoning.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—Shocking Events—A Tale of the Past.

HIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway—The School for Scandal.

NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham street—Love's Sacrifice—Manuelito.

BROTHMAN'S LYCEUM, Broadway—Grit to the Hilt—Horse Book of Deceit.

CHRISTIE'S MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 47 Broadway—Ethiopian Minstrelsy.

FELLOWS' MINSTRELS, Fellows' Musical Hall, No. 44 Broadway—Ethiopian Minstrelsy.

AMERICAN MUSEUM—AMERICAN PERFORMANCES—AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN.

DOUBLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, June 10, 1851.

Important Political Movements in Pennsylvania—The Union and the next Presidency.

One of the most important movements has just been commenced in Pennsylvania, that has never been witnessed in that State since she became a member of this great American confederacy of ours—a movement in relation to the Union, to agitation in the South as well as in the North, on the slavery question—a movement of vital consequence to that and every other State.

We have already given an account of what has taken place in Reading, in that State, respecting these important matters, and the political tone and purposes of one of the great parties—the democrats—who recently held a State Convention at that place. They avowed their approval of the compromise, and indicated James Buchanan as their candidate for the Presidency. Another convention will be held at Lancaster, on the twenty-fourth of the present month, by the whigs—a party that obtained power in that State two years ago, under the prestige and name of Gen. Taylor, and which still retains power in the executive and legislative branches of the State government. The movements, and declarations, and purposes, together with the nominations to be put forward by this party, combined with what has already taken place on the part of the democrats, will furnish indications to the rest of the country what course Pennsylvania will pursue during the next two or three years—what part she will take in the great controversy which has existed for some time past between the ultra of the North and the ultra of the South, which endangered, and still endangers, the integrity and perpetuity of the Union. Pennsylvania, from her position and influence, is one of the most important States of the confederacy; and hence the anxiety with which her movements will be watched at this juncture.

Pennsylvania was, in her early history, rather reticent and unquiet; but since the period of the whiskey insurrection, there has not been any outbreak of faction, and no outbreak of rebellion, or insurrection, or disunion, within its precincts. It is true that the Wilmot proviso, which has created such an uproar in Congress, and produced so many dangerous scenes throughout the country, originated with a member of Congress from that State; but it was under the influence and advice of demagogues from New York and New England that it was done. Throughout the whole of the important debates and discussions in the last Congress, which involved the compromise measures—measures which were absolutely necessary for the continued peace and union of the republic—Pennsylvania, with some few exceptions, took a conservative, national, and constitutional ground. The general agitation which has taken place in the North and in the South, since the last session of Congress, on those measures, especially against the Fugitive Slave law, has been kept out of the limits of Pennsylvania to the present time. New York and New England have been lashing themselves into fury and fanaticism on these subjects, at the instigation of such politicians as Seward, Weir, Van Buren, Garrison, and even Thompson, a member of the British Parliament; the Southern States, excited to the highest degree by the declarations of the Northern agitators, have been in a great state of alarm, and South Carolina, with a portion of Alabama and Mississippi, have proceeded even so far as to express their determination to secede from the Union, break up the republic, and destroy all the influence and power of the constitution which has connected them so happily for so many years. But, in the midst of all this alarm and excitement, Pennsylvania has pursued the even tenor of her way, quietly and with calm dignity. Both of the great political parties, thus far, have avoided all ultra measures; but more than this—the party first in the field in preparing for the election of the present year, and the Presidential contest of 1852, has taken strong and decided ground in favor of the compromise measures—in favor of the Fugitive Slave law, and of all the principles of the constitution, as they were understood by those who introduced and carried through those measures during the last Congress. In this respect, the democratic party of Pennsylvania, under the influence of their leaders, have assumed a highly national and patriotic ground, which does them infinite honor and credit. The leading men of the party—the Buchanans, the Tallances, and the Biglers, and others, who are better known than they are here—manifest a spirit of patriotism and a boldness of action, which, while it confers honor on them, may be the means of preserving intact the integrity of the national democratic party, which has been broken into fragments in this State by the treachery and treason of Van Buren, and in New England by certain demagogues of the same school.

The great question, however, which has yet to be decided in Pennsylvania, is one which the whigs, who are about to assemble in convention at Lancaster, must meet—which they cannot, if they would, dodge. The democrats have shown their hand, and the whigs must do likewise. Much will depend on the platform and principles that may be adopted by the whig convention now about to meet at Lancaster. The whigs obtained power under the standard of Gen. Taylor in 1848, and are now indicating their preference for General Scott for their standard-bearer in the next Presidential contest. They have not, however, taken any positive step, or made any studied declaration of opinion on the compromise measures, or on the agitation which has disturbed New York and New England, on this side of Mason and Dixon's line, and South Carolina and a portion of other Southern States, on the other. It is true that some county conventions have indicated more or less hesitancy in taking very strong ground in favor of those measures—particularly on the Fugitive Slave law; but that important subject was not dealt with in the State convention for their election, and it cannot be evaded. If the members of that body refuse to adopt, endorse, and support those measures, or should they denounce any one of them, in any degree, they will produce in that State one of the most terrible conflicts, as well as one of the most dangerous, for the future peace of the country, that has ever been witnessed in this republic. If the whig party of Pennsylvania should oppose the compromise measures, or the Fugitive Slave law, or should refuse to say anything at all on the subject—should be equivalent to an expression of their opposition to them—an opening would be made for fanatical anti-slavery fanatics, diabolical in their aims, and in their methods, who would endeavor to bring the Union to a more vital and important manner than we have yet witnessed. If, on the other hand, that State should, through both her political parties, remain sound on the slavery question, and true to the constitution, all the ravages of the fanatics in New England, and of Seward, Van Buren, Weed, Bryant & Co., in New York, will in process of time be hushed, and turned into ridicule. It will be perceived, therefore, from this view of political affairs in Pennsylvania, in connection with the compromise measures of the last Congress—and especially the Fugitive Slave law—that much will depend on the declarations that will be made by the whig party, and the platform that will be adopted, by the whig party, in the convention which will assemble at Lancaster on the twenty-fourth of this month. If that convention will join with the agitators of the North, it will be the signal for the breaking up of the whig party throughout the confederacy; and not only that, but the foundation of the breaking up of the very arch—the Pennsylvania Keystone of the arch—which has heretofore kept together the union of this republic.

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It is a description, written with rare relish, of the Nauvoo settlement of M. Caber, the Jeorian socialist, who has transplanted, from the mass of socialists and infidels in France, this colony of strange communists, who are seeking, under their deluded guides, a social system upon earth without a God—without a religion—without an eternity—without an hereafter, or any idea beyond that on a level with the beasts of the field. Now these two documents cannot be carefully read, without satisfying any person of ordinary judgment that there is danger to the young and ardent imaginations of both sexes from the promulgation of such socialistic and infidel theories—theories which appeal to the senses strongly, and which teach insubordinations to the restraints of society and religion. The Nauvoo settlement, and the proposed Harmonical Brotherhood of the man Davis, are based on identical the same philosophical principles. Whatever may be the casuistical devices—whatever may be the kind of deism advocated—or of the atheism inculcated—one thing is certain, that the precepts and practices of Christianity are repudiated as worthless—as the source of all the evils of society, and utterly fit only to be condemned by the superior faith in man and woman, which is to banish all creeds that recognize God and the revelations of the gospel. Men are taught to isolate themselves from the great currents of eternity, to overturn the laws which regulate the legitimacy of offspring, and to change their affections at will, to suit their own spirit of licentiousness. In fact, the utmost latitude proposed by Fourier is recommended; and if these evil spirits of reform are permitted to proceed with their projects, we may have again springing up around us more of those Fourierite phalanxes, which eight years ago were established to the number of twenty. Of those first communities only one now exists—that in New Jersey, which struggles on by means of subscriptions and donations, and which, left to ordinary consequences, would share the fate of that at Roxbury, Massachusetts, and the others in various places in New England. Ordinarily, institutions so repugnant to the delicacy of the softer sex, and so at variance with man's love of his own offspring, as well as opposed to those equitable rewards of labor which form the true enjoyment of life—would be scoffed at by persons of the slightest intelligence. Allurements, however, to dispositions of an erratic kind, and for characters in the process of formation, are held up by the interested and selfish leaders of these communities—who eventually retire with a fortune, when the lands and tenements are sold out—and these promising inducements swell the number of proselytes. The infection is always spreading; and the fact that at Springfield, Massachusetts, a newspaper devoted to reporting spiritual knockings is supported, shows that New England contains no far as to express their determination to secede from the Union, break up the republic, and destroy all the influence and power of the constitution which has connected them so happily for so many years. But, in the midst of all this alarm and excitement, Pennsylvania has pursued the even tenor of her way, quietly and with calm dignity. 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A COLD DINNER TO MR. HUNTER, OF VIRGINIA.—Mr. Hunter, of Virginia, has written a reply to an invitation to attend a dinner in this city, got up in compliment, as it would appear, to his political career. There is a certain set of small politicians in this city, who are always on committees of this kind, and love to see their names paraded before the public. This vanity, in which Brooks of the *Express* is conspicuous, is ridiculous. The parties who move with him seem bent on mixing up their names with respectable nobodies, though there are numbers whose names appear, who give no authority for such use of them. This foolish proposition for a dinner! Common etiquette requires that replies in such cases should be quite brief, as the dinner would be in danger of getting cold while the host could read it. Why do not politicians of Mr. Hunter's stamp content themselves to the floor of Congress! Who cares whether or not a politician has an appetite or not? A Virginia gentleman can probably get a dinner without the assistance of Brooks; and, as for appetite, Brooks is the very man to take it away. We are tired of such humbug.

MADAME WALLACE BOUCHELLE'S CONCERT.—The lovers of music are offered a rich treat to-night, at the Chinese Assembly Rooms, in the concert which Madame Wallace Bouchelle proposes to give. Madame Bouchelle's powers as a vocalist are highly appreciated by connoisseurs, and the chasteness and expressiveness which characterizes her ballad singing, are much admired. The lady will be assisted by her brother, Wm. Vincent Wallace, so well known as a composer and pianist; by Signor Rinaldi, Philip Mayer, Mr. Scherfingberg, and other artists. A large audience will be present, as a matter of course.

TELEGRAPHIC.—We published, on Sunday last, a brief dispatch from New Orleans, relative to the drought in Mexico and the cotton market in New Orleans. It was directed to "F. A. Abbott, or Herald office," and sent to us by the carelessness of the telegraphic operator in O'Reilly's line. The dispatch came from the agent of Abbott & Wainwright.

THE HUNTER FESTIVAL.—The officers of professional aid in upon the committee from every section of the country. In addition to the noble offer made by Murell, of the whole recital and instrumental force under his management, Brougham has liberally tendered his own and his company's services. Miss Charlotte Graham has written a kind letter, expressing her earnest desire to be present on the occasion, and to set, if it be possible for her to be in New York at the time. Miss Julia Bennett has also kindly volunteered, as well as Mr. Nesbit, and a host of other popular favorites. There are other great attractions—entertainment and a few days will decide the whole. The festival will be a grand success, and the whole community will be present, as a matter of course.

APPROPRIATE.—Wm. H. Seward has been engaged by the railroad conspirators of Michigan, to defend their bad conduct.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN GALWAY AND NEW YORK.—We understand that the passenger list of the splendid steamship North America, which will leave here on the seventeenth inst., for Galway direct, is filling up very rapidly, and that in all probability there will not be room enough for all who will want to go in her. This is not to be wondered at; for, in addition to the reduced rate of passage, and the certainty of her making the run in eight days and a half, the passengers will be sent by railroad and steamship to Liverpool, without extra charge, and have the opportunity of beholding some of the most magnificent scenery in Ireland—scenery which is not surpassed by that of any other country in the world.

If this trip of the North America should demonstrate satisfactorily—as there is every reason to believe it will—the practicability of bringing London and Liverpool a day and a half, or two days, nearer to New York than is now the case, nothing can prevent the establishment of packet stations on the western coast of Ireland. In this age of expedition on land and on sea, and of electricity, a saving of a day and a half, or two days, will not be overlooked, and nature, despite of governments, will assert her way. From the geographical position of Ireland, nature evidently intended that country to be the connecting point between the Old World and the New. Government committees may select other less convenient points; but it will be in vain they do so. There is a "higher law," to which committees, parliaments, and governments, must submit in this respect.

We would not be at all surprised if this should prove the commencement of a revolution in ocean steam navigation, as well as in the political condition of Ireland. If properly carried out, it will do more good for Ireland than all the agitators could accomplish in fifty centuries, or ever have accomplished. It will awaken the dormant energies of the people, and open their eyes to the measures necessary for their regeneration. The stars and stripes, floating in the breeze in Ireland, will be the signal for the moral regeneration of the country and the people.

There is another consideration connected with this subject, of great importance. In the vicinity of Galway, labor can be obtained at a very cheap rate, and abundance of water power for manufacturing purposes, exists almost within a stone's throw of that ancient city. Now, what is to prevent some enterprising capitalist of Lynn or Lowell, from investing some of his means there, and competing with England, on Irish ground, in manufacturing our great cotton staple for the markets of the world? With a saving of two or three days' distance from the manufacturing point—a saving of fuel, insurance, light-house dues, dock charges, and exemption from dangerous channel navigation—will it be said that an enterprising American could not compete with the English manufacturer? Steam, it would appear, will not have accomplished its mission until it makes Ireland a happy and a prosperous country.

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NEWFOUNDLAND PROJECT.—Nova Scotia and Newfoundland are often called "half Yankees," and, if enterprise, energy, and perseverance in carrying out an object, added to ingenuity and foresight in its inception, can give any class of foreigners a claim to that name, then they are more entitled to it than any of the British provinces on this continent.

The maritime enterprise of Newfoundland and Nova Scotia is well known. We have recently learned the plans of two enterprises in another direction, which intimately connected with maritime affairs, which, when completed, will redound greatly to the credit and, we doubt not, to the permanent benefit of those provinces. We allude, first, to the project of building a line of electric telegraph, some four hundred miles long, to extend from Cape Race, the extreme eastern point of Newfoundland, to Cape Ray, opposite the eastern part of Cape Breton, N. S., a bill for which was passed at the last session of the Provincial Parliament of Newfoundland. The bill provides that a line of telegraph wire shall be run from Cape Race to Cape Breton, for the purpose of conveying the latest European intelligence from the Atlantic Ocean to the interior of the island, and for the purpose of conveying the latest intelligence from the interior of the island to the Atlantic Ocean. The project is a noble one, and will, when completed, be a great benefit to the people of those provinces. The intelligence thus acquired, will be telegraphed to Cape Ray, at which point it is intended to lay down a sub-marine telegraph of forty-eight miles, to connect with the opposite shore of Cape Breton, N. S., whence the news will find its way, with electric speed, over the whole of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and will be conveyed to America. The bill appropriates, from government funds, £750, for a preliminary survey, and gives a bonus of every alternate half mile of wild land to the company who undertake the enterprise. Government guarantees the interest, for three years, of the cost of construction, which is expected to reach \$80,000.

The other enterprise to which we have referred, is a plan for extending, through the energetic action of a few public-spirited gentlemen in Nova Scotia, the electric telegraph from Halifax to Windsor, Annapolis, and Yarmouth, at the extreme western point of the province, and from Halifax, via Pictou, the Gulf of St. Lawrence, to Sydney, Cape Breton, near which place the Nova Scotia network of wires will intersect with the submarine and Newfoundland line, first alluded to. When these enterprises, projected in Newfoundland, are carried out, the distance of four hundred miles in Nova Scotia, shall have been completed, we shall then have a line of wires more than 800 miles long; stretching from the extreme point of Newfoundland to Halifax, N. S., and St. John, N. B., from which point branch lines already exist, to Quebec, and over all Canada, and west to Calais, Me., and thence throughout the United States.

The great object of extending the telegraph to Newfoundland, is to facilitate the trade between the Atlantic and the Pacific, and to give the people of those provinces a direct communication with the rest of the world. The project is a noble one, and will, when completed, be a great benefit to the people of those provinces. The intelligence thus acquired, will be telegraphed to Cape Ray, at which point it is intended to lay down a sub-marine telegraph of forty-eight miles, to connect with the opposite shore of Cape Breton, N. S., whence the news will find its way, with electric speed, over the whole of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and will be conveyed to America. The bill appropriates, from government funds, £750, for a preliminary survey, and gives a bonus of every alternate half mile of wild land to the company who undertake the enterprise. Government guarantees the interest, for three years, of the cost of construction, which is expected to reach \$80,000.

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THE WEBB AND WELLS CASE AGAIN.—This unpleasant business was up again in the Supreme Court yesterday, as will appear by a brief report in our columns to-day. It seems that Mr. Webb attempted to read a long paper, in the form of an affidavit, containing a variety of facts and reasonings in defence of himself, but he was stopped by the Judge, and not allowed to proceed. We have received a portion of this curious paper—as much as explains the position of Mr. Webb in defence of himself—which we publish, without violating the injunction by inserting any portion of the mysterious letters which were the foundation of the whole business. There will likewise be found attached to our report, a communication from Mr. Buckham, in reply to Mr. Webb's card, in which he explains, with great clearness and calmness, his connection with this unfortunate affair, and in which he denies, and with some force, too, the imputations cast upon him by Mr. Webb. With regard to the original publication of the papers, we can take all the blame to ourselves. Neither the court, nor the counsel, nor Mr. Buckham, nor any other party in the matter, had any thing to do with their publication. Copies of these papers were obtained by our reporters, in the regular way, from the files of the court. All the imputations attempted to be cast upon Mr. Buckham, or on the counsel, or on Mr. Coddington, are entirely gratuitous, and have no foundation in fact. Indeed, we think that Mr. Webb has his hands full in this business, without attempting to waste any energy on us, or on any other paper. We do not wish to do any injustice—and shall take care not to do any—to any of the parties, but to act fairly towards all—to publish nothing that it is not legal and proper to publish, and what may be authorized by the court, and the most injured parties in the affair—Mr. and Mrs. Coddington, and their connections. The original combatants—Webb and Willis—and the motives which have governed them, are all fair subjects of comment and criticism, and no doubt the newspapers here and elsewhere, will treat them with severity, but we hope with candor and impartiality.

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Mails for Europe.

The steamship Canada will leave Boston to-morrow, at noon, for Halifax and Liverpool. Her mails will close in this city at one and three o'clock this afternoon.

The New York Herald, printed in French and English, will be published at 10 o'clock this morning. Copies can be obtained at the following places in Europe:—

Edwards, Sandford & Co., No. 2 Columbia Buildings, Liverpool. M. De Bernardy, No. 20 John street, Adelphi, London. Edwards, Sandford & Co., No. 17 Cornhill, London. B. H. Revell, No. 12 Place de la Bourse, Paris.

Advertisements, as well as subscriptions, for the New York Herald, will reach us left at the above places.

Mails for California.